

## SHI

- The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,  
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for  
above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*
- A single leaf can waft an army o'er,  
Or *ship* off sentates to some distant shore. *Pope.*  
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a con-  
venient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addis.*
- SHIPBOARD.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *board*. See **BOARD**.]  
1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *ship-*  
*board*, on *shipboard*, in a ship.  
Let him go *on shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave  
their starboard and larboard. *Brumhall.*
- Friend,  
What dost thou make a *shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*  
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the  
faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*
2. The plank of a ship.  
They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought  
cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek. xxvii. 5.*
- SHIPBOY.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.  
Few or none know me: if they did,  
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shakespeare.*
- SHIPMAN.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.  
I myself have the very points they blow,  
All the quarters that they know  
I 'th' *shipman's* card. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the  
sea. *1 Kings ix. 27.*
- SHIPMASTER.** *n. f.* Master of the ship.  
The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what  
meane'st thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon. i. 6.*
- SHIPMATE.** *n. f.* [*ship*.]  
1. Vessels of navigation.  
Before Caesar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not  
any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered  
with hides. *Walpole.*
- The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength  
of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for  
the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for  
the strongest at sea. *Temple.*
- Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
2. Passa e in a ship.  
They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for  
Jesus. *Jo. vi. 24.*
- SHIPWRECK.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]  
1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.  
Bold were the men, which on the ocean first  
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*  
We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and  
*shipwrecks*. *L'Estrange.*
- This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinqui-  
remes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *ship-*  
*wrecks*. *Arbutnot.*
2. The parts of a shattered ship.  
They might have it in their own country, and that by ga-  
thering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman thea-  
tres. *Dryden.*
3. Destruction; miscarriage.  
Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having  
put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. *1 Tim. i.*
- SHIPWRECK.** *v. a.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]  
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.  
Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,  
*Shipwrecking* storms and direful thunders break. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.  
Thou that canst still the raging of the seas,  
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,  
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gulls  
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Pope.*
- A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little  
pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addis.*
3. To throw by loss of the vessel.  
*Shipwreck'd* upon a kingdom, where no pity,  
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakespeare.*
- SHIPWRIGHT.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.  
Why such imprints of *shipwrights*, whose fore talk  
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakespeare.*
- A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did  
not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*
- Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights*  
in our sea-port towns. *Swift.*
- The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and con-  
ducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of  
the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot.*
- As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the humble some huge beam to bore,  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
The grain deep piercing, till it scoops it out. *Pope.*
- SHIRE.** *n. f.* [*scir*, from *scire*, to divide, Sax. *scyre*, Eric.]

## SHI

- A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the king-  
dom as is under one sheriff.
- His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,  
Did burn with wrath, and guard'd living fire;  
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,  
Send forth their flames far off to every fire. *Go. Spem.*
- The noble youths from distant fires, resort. *Prior.*
- SHIRT.** *n. f.* [*shert*, Danish; *scyrre*, *scyrre*, Saxon.] The  
under linen garment of a man.  
Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as  
a sacrifice. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat  
extraordinarily. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
- When we lay next us what we hold most dear,  
Like Hercules, even our *shirts* we wear,  
And leaving milkchiefs. *Dryden.*
- Several persons in December had nothing over their *shirts*;  
but their *shirts*. *Addis.*
- TO SHIRT.** *v. a.* [*shirt* from the noun.] To cover; to clothe in  
a shirt.  
Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn  
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,  
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*
- SHIRTLESS.** *adv.* [*shirtless*.] Wanting a shirt.  
Linsey-woolsey brothers,  
Grave mimmers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*
- SHUTTLE.** *n. f.* A sort of precious wood, of which *shut-*  
*tles* made the greatest part of the tables, altar, and  
planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough,  
firm, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in  
Arabia. *Culm.*
- I will plant in the wilderness the *shuttle-tree*. *Is. xli. 19.*
- Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shuttle-wood*. *Ex.*
- SHUTTLECOCK.** *n. f.* Commonly and perhaps as properly *shut-*  
*tlecock*. Of *shuttle* and *cock* the etymology is doubtful: *shut-*  
*tle* derives it from *shuttle*, German, to shake; or *scutan*,  
Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its re-  
acters. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and  
fro, as the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent  
and rapid utterance from *cock* to *cock*. A cork stuck with  
feathers, and driven by players from one to another with bat-  
tledors.
- You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his  
thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack,  
will do his business. *Cicero.*
- SHIVE.** *n. f.* [*shive*, Dutch.]  
1. A slice of bread.  
Easy it is  
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*
2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.  
Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing  
from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are  
obtained by borers. *Bow.*
- TO SHIVER.** *v. n.* [*shwaren*, German.] To quake; to  
tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.  
Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make  
all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*
- What religious palsy 's this,  
Which makes the boughs divert their blifs?  
And that they might her footsteps strow,  
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Chapman.*
- Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?  
The man that *shivers* on the brink of sin,  
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in.  
He described this march to the temple with so much horror,  
that he *shivered* every joint.
- Give up Laisus to the realms of day,  
Whole ghoul, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,  
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*
- Prometheus is laid  
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,  
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*
- TO SHIVER.** *v. n.* [*shiver*.] To fall at once into many  
parts or shivers.  
Hadst thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,  
So many fathom down precipitating,  
Thou'dst *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shakespeare. King John.*
- Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may  
be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*
- The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be with-  
drawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Newton.*
- TO SHIVER.** *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to  
shatter.  
The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown.  
Shouts of grandeur's rain, be sudden burst  
Disploding murderous bowels; fragments of steel  
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs  
Fly diverse, working torment. *Pope.*
- SHIVER.** *n. f.* [*shiver* from the verb.] One fragment of many into  
which any thing is broken.  
He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a tailor  
breaks a bifket. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*

## SHO

- As brittle as the glory is the face;  
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shakespeare.*
- If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only  
where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about *shiv-*  
ers and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- Surging waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,  
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*
- SHIVERY.** *adj.* [*shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incom-  
pact; easily falling into many fragments.  
There were observed incredible numbers of these shells  
thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*
- SHOADSTONE.** *n. f.*  
*Shoadstone* is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver co-  
lour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition  
of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron  
vein. *Woodward.*
- Certain tin-stones ly on the face of the ground which they  
call *shoads*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat  
round by the water. *Cowley's Survey of Cornwall.*
- The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the de-  
parting water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or  
trains of metallick fragments born off from them, and lying  
in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course  
that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*
- SHOAL.** *n. f.* [*sciole*, Saxon.]  
1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.  
When there be great *shoads* of people, which go on to po-  
pulate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an  
age they discharge a portion of their people upon other na-  
tions. *Bacon.*
- A league is made against such routs and *shoads* of people as  
have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*
- The vices of a prince draw *shoads* of followers, when his vir-  
tue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *De Witt of Piety.*
- A *shoad* of silver fishes glides  
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*
- God had the command of famine, whereby he could have  
carried them off by *shoads*. *Woodward.*
- Around the goddess roll  
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a fable *shoad*,  
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*
2. A shallow; a sand bank.  
The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous  
*shoads*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
- He heaves them off the *shoad*. *Dryden.*
- The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the  
sides some *shoads* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*
- TO SHOAL.** *v. n.* [*shoal* from the noun.]  
1. To crowd; to throng.  
The wave-sprung entrails, about which fauns and fish  
did *shoad*. *Chapman.*
2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.  
What they met  
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,  
Toit up and down, together crowd'd drove,  
From each side *shoaling* towards the mouth of hell. *Milton.*
- SHOAL.** *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.  
**SHOALNESS.** *n. f.* [*shoalness*.] Shalowness; frequency of  
shallow places.  
**SHOALY.** *adj.* [*shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow  
places.  
Those who live  
Where, with his *shoaly* foords Vulturinus roars. *Dryden.*
- The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found  
The tossing vessel fail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*
- SHOCK.** *n. f.* [*shock*, French; *shocum*, Dutch.]  
1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.  
Thro' the *shock*  
Of fighting elements on all sides round  
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*
2. Concussion; external violence.  
It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the  
*shock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or altera-  
tion, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*
- These strong unshaken moulds resist the *shocks*  
Of times and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,  
That secret in a long continu'd vein  
Pals through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain.  
Midst all the haught' man, his tow'ring soul,  
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar.  
Long at the head of his few faithful friends,  
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes.  
The tender apples from their parents rent,  
By stormy *shocks* must not neglected lye,  
The prey of worms. *Philips.*
3. The conflict of enemies.  
The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd  
The horrid *shock*.  
Those that run away are in more danger than the others  
that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

## SHO

- The mighty force  
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:  
Twice he arose, and join'd the horri *shock*. *Philips.*
4. Offence, impression of disgust.  
Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Leuz.*
5. [*Shock*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.  
Corn tithed, or parson, together to get,  
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tuff.*
- In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his  
season. *Job.*
- Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,  
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Samuel.*
- Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,  
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*
6. [*from shogg*.] A rough dog.  
I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not di-  
stinct species. *Locke.*
- TO SHOCK.** *v. a.* [*shocken*, Dutch.]  
1. To shake by violence.  
These her princes are come home again:  
Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we will *shock* them. *Shakespeare. K. John.*
2. To offend; to disgust.  
Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet if they contain  
any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are  
verus *shocks* religion or good manners. *Dryden.*
- Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a  
lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*
- My son,  
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:  
If you have any kindness for him, still  
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*
- TO SHOCK.** *v. n.* To be offensive.  
The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take  
in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who  
are naturally jealous. *Addis's Remarks on Italy.*
- TO SHOCK.** *v. n.* [*shock* from the noun.] To build up piles of  
sheaves.  
Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,  
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*
- SHOD.** for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe*.  
Strong exulted cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tu. Ter.*
- SHOF.** *n. f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*shoo*, *shoe*, Saxon;  
*shoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot.  
Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *shoe* untied, and every  
thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*
- Spare ne but such as o in clouted *shoon*,  
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which  
is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*
- Unknown and like *shoe*-leather,  
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,  
And yet more medic'nal than that moly  
That Hermes once to wife Ulysses gave;  
He call'd it harmony. *Milton.*
- I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some ease that gave  
me. *Temple.*
- TO SHOE.** *v. a.* preterit, *I shod*; participle passive *shod*. [*shoe*  
the noun.]  
1. To fit the foot with a *shoe*.  
The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shakespeare.*
- He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a  
great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe*  
him himself. *Shakespeare.*
2. To cover at the bottom.  
Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*
- The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,  
And daintily made for the nonce,  
For fear of rattling on the stones,  
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Dray.*
- SHOEBOY.** *n. f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans *shoes*.  
If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or  
my own convenience? *Swift.*
- How each the publick good pursues,  
Make all true patriots up to *shoeboys*,  
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*
- SHOEING-HORN.** *n. f.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]  
1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a nar-  
row *shoe*.  
2. Any thing by which a transaaction is facilitated; any thing  
used as a medium. In contempt.  
Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service super-  
numary and insignificant fellows which they use like whif-  
fers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Shakespeare.*
- I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty  
years I served my mistress in that capacity above five of  
the number before she was shod. Though she had many who  
made their applications to her, I always thought myself the  
best *shoe* in her shop. *Steevens.*
- SHOEMAKER.** *n. f.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to  
make shoes.